

**Integrated Pest
Management
Calhoun, Victoria
And
Refugio Counties**

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Supporters of IPM Program

Texas Soybean Board
Farmer's Coop of El Campo
Hlavinka Equipment Co.
Cotton, Inc.,
Texas Grain Sorghum
Producers Board

Grain Sorghum

Many of the grain sorghum fields are now blooming. These fields should be inspected each morning for sorghum midge and weekly for rice stink bugs and headworms. I am looking for locations for headworm and stink bug insecticide trials. Please contact me if you have a field with treatable populations of these pests.

Table 20. Economic injury level for rice stink bug as number of bugs per acre at the milk stage.

Control cost \$/acre	Grain value (\$/cwt)			
	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00
6	30,500	27,000	23,000	18,500
8	40,500	35,000	30,500	24,500
10	51,000	43,500	38,000	30,500
12	62,000	52,500	46,000	36,500

Soybeans

Some of the earliest soybean fields have begun to set pods and should be inspected for stink bugs. Treat soybeans when populations exceed 36 stink bugs per 100 sweeps or one per foot of row when using a beat sheet.

When scouting for stink bugs by beating plants with your arms, it is advisable to use some type of white or black cloth beat sheet. Immature stink bugs will often be black or dark colors and will be missed if you just beat the plants on the ground without a beat sheet. Most beat sheets measure 40 inches by 36 inches and have pockets for dowel rods to help stretch them between rows.

Crop Tours

Refugio	June 8	Tivoli – am	Bonnieview – pm
Victoria	June 16	Dacosta	
Calhoun	June 21	Port Lavaca	

NEWSLETTERS BY EMAIL

Anyone wishing to receive this newsletter should email me at biles-sp@tamu.edu so I can add you to the email list. It is much less expensive to email your newsletter than to send it through the mail.



Cotton

Cotton maturity ranges from seed in the soil to early bloom. Cotton fleahoppers and aphids continue to be found in some cotton fields. Populations of fleahoppers range from 0-85 fleahoppers per 100 plants with an economic threshold of 15 fleahoppers per 100 plants. Aphid populations should not be much of an issue after today's rain. Blooming cotton should be inspected for bollworms. I have found a few bollworm eggs this week.



Below are the results of an insecticide study conducted near Port Lavaca (Table 1). No differences in adult fleahoppers were found at 3 or 6 days after treatment (DAT). The Imidacloprid and Carbine insecticides were found to have more nymphs at 3 DAT than other insecticide treatments. All treatments had less than the untreated. By 6 DAT, nymph populations of all treatments were significantly lower than the untreated control.

Table 1. Numbers of Cotton fleahopper per 10 plants at 3 and 6 days after treatment (DAT).

Trt	Treatment	Rate	5/9/2011 3 DAT			5/12/2011 6 DAT		
			ADULT	NYMPH	Total	ADULT	NYMPH	Total
1	Untreated Check		1.5 a	8.5 a	10 a	2.3 a	6.3 a	8.5 a
2	CMT4586	8 OZ/A	1 a	0.8 bc	1.8 b	0.8 a	0 b	0.8 b
	MSO	0.25 % V/V						
	UAN 28%	2.5 % V/V						
3	Centric	1.25 OZ/A	0.5 a	0.3 c	0.8 b	2 a	1 b	3 b
4	Imidacloprid 4F	2 OZ/A	1 a	2.8 bc	3.8 b	2.3 a	0.3 b	2.5 b
5	Belay	4 OZ/A	0.3 a	0.3 c	0.5 b	0.5 a	0 b	0.5 b
6	Intruder	0.8 OZ/A	0.5 a	0.3 c	0.8 b	0.8 a	0.3 b	1 b
7	ORTHENE	8 OZ/A	0.5 a	0 c	0.5 b	1.5 a	0.3 b	1.8 b
8	Carbine	1.7 OZ/A	0.5 a	3.8 b	4.3 b	1.3 a	0.5 b	1.8 b
LSD (P=.10)			1.35	3.13	3.82	1.65	1.87	2.69
CV			153.78	124.8	112.72	96.48	144.32	89.56
Treatment Prob(F)			0.7857	0.0014	0.004	0.4079	0.0001	0.0011
*Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.10, LSD)								
*Imidacloprid Product used was Couraze								

